

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

---

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/420,208	10/18/1999	SHANE HERMAN	CSCO-48061	2479
7590 07/02/2004 WAGNER MURABITO & HAO LLP TWO NORTH MARKET STREET THIRD FLOOR SAN JOSE, CA 95113			EXAMINER NGUYEN, CHAU T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 07/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

2

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/420,208	HERMAN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Chau Nguyen	2176	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 May 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-25 and 27-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-25 and 27-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some    \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection.

Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 6, 2004 has been entered.

2. Claims 1, 3-25, and 27-32 are now presented for examination.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-22, 24-25, 27-30, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pallmann, Patent No. 6,094,684.

Art Unit: 2176

Pallmann, Blum et al, Patent No. 6,182,141, and further in view of Booth, US Patent No. 6,345,307.

5. As to claim 1, Pallmann teaches the invention as claimed, a method for a local computer system to control a remote system over the Internet, comprising the steps of:

initiating a log-in procedure by the local computer system (col. 9, lines 10-65: the machine 102 is able to display to the user the logon process of the internal FTP implementation);

verifying whether a user is authorized to access the remote system (col. 9, lines 10-65: when using the Internal FTP and the machine prompts for a computer name, it is asking for an Internet system identification);

accepting a command from an authorized user by the local computer system (col. 9, lines 10-65 and Fig. 23: when using the Internal FTP and the machine prompts for a computer name, it is asking for an Internet system identification);

executing the command through a File Transfer Protocol to perform a function on the remote system (col. 9, line 49 – col. 10, line 10 and Fig. 23);

issuing the command through the web browser on the local computer system (col. 8, line 57 – col. 9, line 65 and Fig. 23);

transmitting the command as HyperText Transfer Protocol over the Internet (col. 8, line 57 – col. 9, line 65: the machine 102 will have access to the

Art Unit: 2176

increasing number of World Wide Web pages on the Internet using HTTP protocol);

However, Pallmann does not teach processing the HyperText Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command and forwarding the File Transfer Protocol command to the remote system. Blum teaches a request such as an FTP request is encapsulated within HTTP by an encapsulation routine before reaching a proxy server, and the proxy server must then strip the FTP request from the HTTP encapsulation before making a connection over the Internet in native FTP mode (col. 1, line 58 – col. 2, line 11). Since Blum teaches these limitations in an environment such as a computer system for communicating with a remote server through the Internet which is similar to the system of Pallmann, thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pallmann and Blum to include processing the HyperText Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command and forwarding the File Transfer Protocol command to the remote system in order to provide a number of benefits.

However, Pallmann and Blum do not explicitly disclose transmitting the command Hypertext Transfer Protocol without File Transfer Protocol and processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command without de-encapsulation. Booth teaches a proxy server is a type of gateway that allows a browser using HTTP to communicate with a server that does not understand HTTP, but which uses FTP; the proxy server accepts

Art Unit: 2176

HTTP requests from the browser and translates them into a format that is suitable for the origin server such as an FTP request, and similarly, the proxy server translates FTP replies from the server into HTTP replies so that the browser can understand them (col. 1, lines 34-45). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Booth and Pallmann and Blum to include transmitting the command Hypertext Transfer Protocol without File Transfer Protocol and processing the Hypertext Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command without de-encapsulation for the purpose of enhance communications between users and servers that do not have the same protocols.

6. As to claim 3, Pallmann and Blum and Booth (Pallmann-Blum-Booth) teach the File Transfer Protocol command includes one of the commands for file creation, directory creation, file change, file removal, Unix file mode, user ownership change, group ownership change, and security permission (Pallmann, col. 14, lines 23-40 and col. 47, lines 14-65: creating, editing, or deleting files, or organizing files under different folder names subordinate to the subdirectory).

7. As to claim 4, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the step of logging user commands for each session (Pallmann, col. 9, lines 10-65: when using the Internal FTP and the machine 102 prompts for a computer name, it is asking for an Internet system identification).

Art Unit: 2176

8. As to claim 5, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the step of issuing a single script from the local computer system to command the remote system and to upload data to the remote system (Pallmann, Abstract, col. 9, lines 55-65, and col. 11, lines 1-25: the machine 102 can be used with FTP clients that support the `-s:scriptfile` syntax on the command line such as Microsoft FTP).

9. As to claim 6, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the data uploaded to the remote system is used to update or configure the software running on the remote system (Pallmann, col. 20, lines 47-63).

10. As to claim 7, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the step of issuing a single script from the local computer system to command the remote system and to download data from the remote system (Pallmann, Abstract and col. 9, lines 55-65).

11. As to claim 8, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the data downloaded from the remote system comprises a software program (Pallmann, Abstract and col. 27, lines 33-54).

12. As to claim 9, Pallmann and Blum teach the step of issuing command-line interface calls from a web-based graphical user interface (Pallmann, Fig. 13 and Fig. 30).



Art Unit: 2176

13. As to claim 11, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the remote system is comprised of a server computer (Pallmann, col. 10, lines 11-26).

14. As to claim 13, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the step of managing a plurality of remote systems from a single web-based control point (Pallmann, col. 10, lines 11-26).

15. As to claim 14, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach the step of transmitting both commands and content through a same IP port of the remote system (Pallmann, col. 8, lines 29-49).

16. As to claim 15, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach a server computer comprising:

an IP port which accepts FTP commands from a client computer system (Pallmann, col. 8, lines 29-56);

a processor coupled to the IP port which executes the FTP commands (Pallmann, col. 5, line 47 – col. 6, line 16; col. 6, lines 45-60; and col. 8, lines 29-49);

a first memory coupled to the processor which contains a file system (Pallmann, Abstract);

a first memory coupled to the processor for storing an operating system, wherein a remote user issuing the FTP commands from the client computer can administer the file system (Pallman, col. 44, lines 46-64), and wherein further the

Art Unit: 2176

FTP commands are derived from Hypertext Transfer Protocol commands that are transmitted over the Internet (Blum teaches a request such as an FTP request is encapsulated within HTTP by an encapsulation routine before reaching a proxy server, and the proxy server must then strip the FTP request from the HTTP encapsulation before making a connection over the Internet in native FTP mode (col. 1, line 58 – col. 2, line 11)). Since Blum teaches these limitations in an environment such as a computer system for communicating with a remote server through the Internet which is similar to the system of Pallmann, thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pallmann and Blum to include processing the HyperText Transfer Protocol command into a File Transfer Protocol command and forwarding the File Transfer Protocol command to the remote system in order to provide a number of benefits).

However, Pallmann and Blum do not explicitly disclose transmitting the command Hypertext Transfer Protocol without File Transfer Protocol. Booth teaches a proxy server is a type of gateway that allows a browser using HTTP to communicate with a server that does not understand HTTP, but which uses FTP; the proxy server accepts HTTP requests from the browser and translates them into a format that is suitable for the origin server such as an FTP request, and similarly, the proxy server translates FTP replies from the server into HTTP replies so that the browser can understand them (col. 1, lines 34-45). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Booth and Pallmann and Blum

Art Unit: 2176

to include transmitting the command Hypertext Transfer Protocol without File Transfer Protocol for the purpose of enhance communications between users and servers that do not have the same protocols

---

17. As to claim 18, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach a memory coupled to the processor for storing changes made during a session (Pallmann, col. 12, lines 21-33 and col. 19, lines 24-37).

18. As to claim 19, Pallmann-Blum-Booth teach wherein the I port accepts a single FTP script from the client computer system which contains an instruction and which also contains content data uploaded to the server computer from the client computer system (Pallmann, col. 19, lines 55-65: machine 102 can be used with FTP clients that support the -s:scriptfile syntax on the command line; col. 44, lines 46-64: the user's internet browser might be invoked by issuing to the operating system an command that executes the browser and opens data; col. 5, line 64 – col. 6, line 16: machine 102 can retrieve and process data 102 from data 108 where data 108 is in a text format, HTML format, image files, audio and video files, and machine 102 also accepts a plug-ins (software program) that might process such files).

19. Claims 16-17, 20-22, 24-25, 27-30 and 32 and are corresponding system and product claims containing the similar limitations as the methods described in

Art Unit: 2176

claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-15, and 18-19; therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

20. Claims 10, 23, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pallmann, Blum and Booth as discussed in claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-22, 24-25, 27-30 and 32 above, and further in view of Bowman-Amuah, Patent No. 6,332,163.

21. As to claim 10, Pallmann-Blum-Booth, however, do not teach multiple users on a plurality of client computers access the remote system through a single log in. Bowman-Amuah teaches a system that allows users to access services and resources with a single log in regardless of where the user location is or where the resource location is (col. 64, lines 7-27). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pallmann-Blum-Booth and Bowman-Amuah to include multiple users on a plurality of client computers access the remote system through a single login in order to make the system more efficient.

22. Claims 23 and 31 are corresponding system and computer-readable medium claims containing the similar limitations as the method described in claim 10; therefore, it is rejected under the same rationale.

Art Unit: 2176

23. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pallmann, Blum and Booth as discussed in claims 1, 3-9, 11, 13-22, 24-25, 27-30 and 32 above, and further in view of Sridhar et al, Patent No. 6,324,582.

24. As to claim 12, Pallmann teaches the limitations as discussed above. However, Pallmann does not teach the remote system is a router. Sridhar teaches client and server computers are coupled to the Internet (handled by the Internet Protocol), which is connected by routers that forward packets towards their destinations (col. 1, lines 43-61 and col. 2, lines 27-42). Sridhar also teaches application layer protocols for file transfer, FTP (file transfer protocol), and for web page access, HTTP (hyper-text transfer protocol) for the system (col. 3, lines 5-13). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the Data Processing art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Pallmann and Sridhar to include routers in a remote in order to make the system more efficient.

### **Response to Arguments**

25. Applicant's arguments, see Amendment After Final, filed May 6, 2004, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1, 3-25 and 27-32 under Pallmann and Blum have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in further view of Booth.

Art Unit: 2176

**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chau Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-4639. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild, can be reached at (703) 305-9792.

The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application is assigned are as follows:

(703) 872-9306 (After Final Communications only)

(703) 872-9306 (Official Communications)

(703) 746-7240 (for Official Status Inquiries, Draft Communications only)

Inquiries of a general nature relating to the general status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the 2100 Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Chau Nguyen  
Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2176

  
JOSEPH FEILD  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER